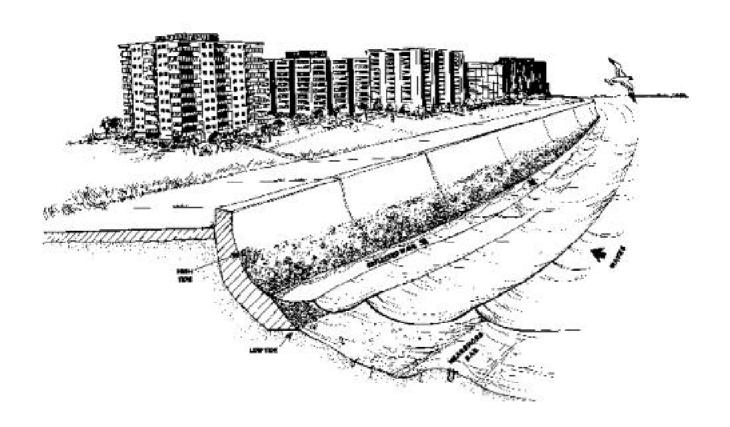
# **INTERTIDAL**



# Exposed, Solid Man-made Structures

## INTERTIDAL

## **Description**

- These are solid, man-made structures such as seawalls, groins, revetments, piers, and port facilities.
- Many structures are constructed of concrete, wood, or metal.
- They are built to protect the shore from erosion by waves, boat wakes, and currents, and thus are exposed to rapid natural removal processes.
- Often there is no exposed substrate at low tide, but multiple habitats may be present.
- Attached animals and plants are sparse to moderate.

#### Predicted Oil Behavior

- Oil is held offshore by waves reflecting off the steep, hard surfaces in exposed settings.
- Oil readily adheres to the dry, rough surfaces, but it does not adhere to wet substrates.
- The most resistant oil would remain as a patchy band at or above the high-tide line.

## **Response Considerations**

- Cleanup is usually not required.
- High-pressure water spraying may be conducted to remove risks of contamination of people or vessels or to improve aesthetics.

# **INTERTIDAL**

# **Exposed, Solid Man-made Structures**

Oil Category

on category						
Response Method	I	II	III	IV	V	
Natural Recovery	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	
Barriers/Berms	-	_	-	_	_	
Manual Oil Removal/Cleaning	-	-	В	В	В	
Mechanical Oil Removal	-	-	-	_	_	
Sorbents	-	В	Α	Α	Α	
Vacuum	-	-	-	-	-	
Debris Removal	-	_	-	_	_	
Sediment Reworking/Tilling	-	-	-	-	-	
Vegetation Cutting/Removal	-	-	-	-	-	
Flooding (deluge)	-	_	-	_	_	
Low-pressure, Ambient Water Flushing	-	Α	Α	В	В	
High-pressure, Ambient Water Flushing	-	В	В	В	В	
Low-pressure, Hot Water Flushing	-	-	С	С	С	
High-pressure, Hot Water Flushing	-	-	С	С	С	
Steam Cleaning	-	-	D	D	D	
Sand Blasting	-	-	D	D	D	
Solidifiers	-	-	-	-	-	
Shoreline Cleaning Agents	-	-	В	В	В	
Nutrient Enrichment	_	-	-	_	_	
Natural Microbe Seeding	-	-	-	-	-	
In-situ Burning	_	-	-	_	_	

Consult the Environmental Considerations for Marine Oil Spill Response document referenced on page 5 before using this table.

#### **Oil Category Descriptions**

- I Gasoline products
- II Diesel-like products and light crudes
  III Medium grade crudes and
- III Medium grade crudes and intermediate products
- IV Heavy crudes and residual products
- V Non-floating oil products

The following categories are used to compare the relative environmental impact of each response method in the specific environment and habitat for each oil type. The codes in this table mean:

- A = The least adverse habitat impact.
- B = Some adverse habitat impact.
- C = Significant adverse habitat impact.
- D = The most adverse habitat impact.
- I = Insufficient information impact or effectiveness of the method could not be evaluated.
- -= Not applicable.